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THURSDAY, APRIL 3, 1902.

ADVANCING THE CAUSE. The Times is very much gratified to know that the members of the Richmond Educational Association are soon to meet the representative members of the Southern Education Board. Mr. Robert G. Ogden and his associates, who have interested themselves in Southern education and who propose to raise a large sum of money to be expended in the improvement of the public-school system of the South, are to be at Hampton on the 23d instant, and the members of the Richmond Education Association have been invited to meet them there and become better acquainted. In the evening the Ogden party will come to Richmond, and it is understood that they will be entertained by the Richmond Education Association. There will be in this party several distinguished gentlemen, who were born and reared in the South, but who have been for several years living at the North, and these are expected to address a Richmond audience on the subject in which they are all so deeply interested.

All persons who believe in good government and who desire improvement in our citizenship must be interested in popular education. If education means any thing it means everything. If it is good for one individual it is good for all. It it is good for one class it is good for all classes. If it is good at all it is the best thing in this world. In its proper significance, it is as broad as humanity.

It does not mean simply the acquisition of knowledge; it means training-training of the hand and the heart as well as of the mind, training of the physical and moral and spiritual nature as well as of the mental. It is this sort of education that differentiates civilization from barbarism, and it is a perfectly logical statement that the better educated we become, in the broad sense of education, the more civilized we shall be.

In this republic it has ever been ou boast that there are no classes. We founded our republic upon the principle that all men are created free and equal and we vouchsafe in our magna charta to each and every individual the same right and opportunity that each and every other individual has to improve his condition, to acquire property and to pursue happiness. If we would carry out our theory of government we cannot have two distinct classes-one, rich and educated and the other poor and ignorant. If we would have an ideal republic we must have an educated people; and in order that the people may be educated we must have a system of public schools; and in order that the masses may be properly educated we must have a system of good schools; and in order that they may have the best education wo must have the best schools that are to

There has been a general awakening all over the country to this important fact, and there is an awakening in Virginia and in other Southern States. This educational movement is the great movement of the twentieth century and it is gaining ground every day. The Richmond Education Association,

although young and small, is doing a fine work, and it is important that it thoroughly identify itself with other educational organizations, especially with the Southern Education Board. We say that it is a privilege for our Richmond association to meet the distinguished representatives of the Southern Education Board and confer with them, and we are encouraged to believe that great benefits to the cause will grow out of this meet-

JOY GO WITH THEM.

It was mentioned in our telegraphic columns the other day that the various socialistic organizations of the country had come together in conference, with a view to organizing a new party, to be composed of all persons who believed in Socialism in its various phases. We suppose that the idea is to take in the Populists also, and we hope that the move ment will succeed. There are Socialists and Socialists, but they differ only in degree. The Populist is a half-way Socialist, and his theories carried to their logical end will inevitably come to Socialism.

We say that we hope the movers in this matter will succeed in organizing all Socialists into a separate and distinct party An effort was made several years ago to take some of them, if not all, into the Democratic organization, and the result was well-nigh disastrous to Democracy. The best thing that Democracy can do is to purge itself of Socialism and Popplism and all other isms of that character, for there is no room in the Democratic party for isms. Democracy is as far removed from Socialism as the East is from the West and there can be no affiliation between these two. The Socia lists and the Populists are more nearly akin to Republicans than they are to Democrats, and if they are to affillate with either of the great national parties it should be with the former. The hope of Democracy is to get as far away from Socialism and Populism and Republicanism as possible and in antagonizing within the limits of this State, and any the doctrines of each and all. If the republic is to be saved it will be through the great Democracy of this country, and it is, therefore, necessary for the Democrats to keep itself untainted.

May all the Populists and Socialists withdraw and flock to themselves and may joy go with them.

EXPENSIVE PENSIONS.

The Brooklyn Eagle says:

hearing on Senator Ellsworth's bill which gives to veterans certain privileges in regard to the public service. These privileges are extraordinary and there has been much speculation as to the motive which induced the Senator from Lockport to father a measure providing that veterant which he placed heaven the restrictions and the present the procedure of the present the prese erans shall be placed beyond the restric-tions of the three-months' probationary period and that if a post held by a war veteran or by a veteran volunteer fireman be abolished, a new position shall be al-lotted to the man thus thrown out or employment. More indefensible propositions than these were not put forward other lawmaker in any other by any other lawmaker in any other piece of legislation considered at Albany during the past three months. The bill asks, practically, that incompetency shall be protected and that the very principle which impelled the Mayor of this city to apply for power to remedy abuses in the departments indirectly under his con-trol shall be denied by the action of the agencies which conferred that power upon his administration.

It would appear that there are men at the North who would saddle upon the Government all soldiers who wore the blue uniform in the war between the States. These men seem to think that because certain soldiers fought for the Union that they are, therefore, entitled ed by the Government. The idea of patriotism, the idea of fighting for the love of country, seems to be foreign to all such. The idea of pensions is paramount. They want to give a pecuniary reward to all who fought.

The pension system per se is bad anough, as now operated, but it is worse when these pension advocates wish to saddle upon public service ex-soldiers who are not competent to discharge the duties of office. If such men must be taten care of by the Government, let them be put on the pension roll and consigned o a life of idleness. That is certainly better for the tax-payers than to put them into public service and so make a wofold evil.

PUBLIC SPIRIT.

In an April Number of the World's Work is an interesting and instructive article by J. Horace McFarland on "The Awakening of a City." In this article Mr. McFarland undertakes to show how the city of Harrisburg, Pa., was aroused by the energy of a small group of publicspirited men to the importance of public improvements. He pointed out that Har risburg has a natural situation which is unexcelled, but that it gained in population only because some people were practically compelled to live there, as few persons who were not so compelled were unwilling to put up with its dirty drink ing water, its bad sewerage, its filthy streets and its lack of parks. But in December, 1901, a citizen wrote a

'etter to a daily paper offering the first hundred dollars raised toward a fund of \$5,000 to engage experienced engineers to xamine the city and report a plan of improvement. The money was raised the engineers engaged, and by and by lans were presented. With the plans in the people of the city in an appropriation of a million dollars to carry out the plan To do this the debt of the city must be increased in that sum, and it was proposed to hold a public election to authorize this to be done. The sixty subscribers to the original sum formed "The Harrisburg League for Municipal Improve ments." Others were invited to join and lic-spirited women in the city organized an adjunct association and entered heartily into the work. A genuine campaign of education was begun. Meetings were held from time to time and rousing speeches were made. The co-operation of the newspapers of the city was secured. and day in and day out the editors and reporters kept the subject red-hot. Pamphlets were prepared and circulated and the ladies saw to it that the literature was left at every house. Even the preachers took a hand, and on the last Sunday before the election each made reference in his sermon to the matter and urged that it was a duty of citizenship to vote for the appropriation.

As a result of this campaign the appropriation was voted for by a large majority. Only seven precincts out of thirty-seven in the city voted against the appropriation. The election was held on February 18th last past, and the work of improvement will soon begin

That is the sort of public spirit that tells. The people are the city, and the people can do anything that they have a mind to do. If the public-spirited citizens of Richmond would organize, as did the public-spirited citizens of Harrisburg, and work for pure water, it would not be long before there would be pure water in every house in Richmond.

THE LEGISLATURE ADJOURNS

The General Assembly has finished up its work and adjourned. It will be distinguished as the last Legislature to meet under the old Constitution, granting, of course, that the Constitution now being framed goes into effect.

There was not much, under the circumstances, for the Legislature to do. The most important measure was the congressional reapportionment bill, which, however, was vetoed by the Governor. It failed to pass the good roads bill and

the bill to appropriate \$30,000 for a State exhibit at the St. Louis Exposition, And more's the pity. But if the Legislature had done nothing

more than make an appropriation for needful improvements at the penitentlary the session had not been in vain.

In connection with the announcement that Charleston is bidding for the prizefight between Fitzsimmons and Jeffries, the Columbia State points out that:

Section 251 of the criminal statutes of South Carolina, adopted at the recent session of the Legislature, embodies an act passed in 1893, and is as follows: Section 201-it shall be unlawful for any person or persons to engage in prize person violating the provisions of this section shall be punished by a fine not exceeding \$1,000 or imprisonment not exceeding three years, or both fine and im-prisonment, in the discretion of the court. Any person or persons, either upon their responsibility or as officers or agents of any club or association, who shall aid or abet by offer of a purse or money or other valuable inducement, or by letting or giving the use of a house or grounds, or shall in any way whatsoever effect or cause a violation of this section, shall

prisonment not exceeding six months o by a fine not exceeding \$200. But there are no prize-fights in ther days of law dodging. They are all "glov contests."

We do not find ourselves inclined to shed over-many tears at the defeat of Senator Jones, of Arkansas, Indeed, we have never had for the Arkansas status nan the robust admiration entertained in some quarters, and the returns from the Arkaesas Democratic orlaaries rake it plain that a mejority of his fellow Democrats in his home Stars share that inability.—Norfolk Virginian-Pliot.

"Et tu. Brute? Everybody kicks a mai when he is going down.

And now for proclamation. Broadly speaking, the people who favor reform want it; the people who do not favor reform do not want it. The last chance to kill the instrument lies in its useless submission to "the people." nore correctly speaking, to the who control the people. Hence the old time enemies of the whole convention ate effort to knife its work, and if they succeed in geiting it back for "ratifica they will have scored a signal vic

It rests with the sensible men of the convention and with the good friends of reform all over the State to see that this iniquity is not perpetrated and that the neople rest secure in the many excellen-cies which the new Constitution provides for them.

Expense, time and danger lie in sub-mission. Safety, economy and promutness lie in proclamation. Talk for the latter; work for the latter.-Charlottesville Pro-

POLITICS IN FULTON.

A Lively Epps-Hughes Debate at the Club

Club

The weekly meeting of the Fulton Democratic Club last night was somewhat warm. The excitement begun when President Eacho introduced the last two speakers—Messrs. John E. Epps for Sheriff, and Charles Liscomb, representing John T. Hughes for the same office. Mr. Epps stated that he wished to deny everal statements that had been made about him in regard to the positions he held as City Gauger and manager of the Kern Light Company. It had been stated, said Mr. Epps, that the position of City Gauger paid from \$1,500 to \$1,500 a year, and that he paid a gentleman \$50 a month while he was in the Legislature to look after the work. This statement Mr. Epps ienled with emphasis, Mr. Epps then explained his position as local manager of the Kern Light Company, who have \$40 of their burners in the City Hall. He called upon Mr. Chris Manning, the agent for the Southern States for their business who stated that Mr. Epps salary as local manager paid about \$12.50 a month. As Mr. Epps sat down he was given considerable applause.

Mr. Charles Linscomb, representing Mr.

Mr. Epps eat down he was given considerable appliause.

Mr. Charles Lipscomb, representing Mr. Hughes, then addressed the meeting. He stated he had made the statements that Mr. Epps had denied. A former City Gauger stated that when he held the office it naid at least \$3.000 a year, but several of the large houses. Davenport & Morris and others, have since gone out of business, and it does not pay quite as much now. Mr. Epps made a short reply. Mayor Taylor was present and made mother of his famous and characteristic speeches of about five minutes. He was varmly greeted and given as hearty applicable of the product of the state of the

was a very enthusiastic meeting Solid Shot Democratic Club of of the Solid Shot Democratic Club of Jackson Ward last night. Mayor Taylor was present, also Messrs, Stein, Teefey and Griffin for Counci. McCarthy and Otto for justice of the peace. Mr. Mathews spoke in behalf of Mr. J. C. Smith for Club Serreau!

OBITUARY.

Miss Lucy Quarles Johnson

Miss Lucy Quarles Johnson, daughter of Mrs. Mary Norvell Johnson and the late Thomas Tinsley Johnson, died Tuesevening at her home in Barton thts. The funeral will take place Heights. from the Mortuary Chapel at Hollywood this afternoon at 4:20 o'clock.

Edward Liess.

Mr. Edward Liess died Tuesday after-noon at his home, No. 310 North Seven-teenth Street. The funeral will take place this afternoon at 3 o'clock from the rest

John Lentz.

Mr. John Lentz died at 1f:30 o'clock Monday night at his home, on Chelsea Hill. He was in the sixty-third year of his age. The funeral took place yesterday afternoon at 2 o'clock from the residence.

Charles E. Herndon, Mr. Charles E. Herndon, a son of Captain J. B. Herndon, a conductor on the Chesapeake and Ohio road, died Tuesday

nght at the residence of his lattier, No. 25 North Twenty-fifth Street, after an illness of three months. The funeral will take place from the Third Christian Church this afternoon at

H. J. Stone.

Mr. H.J. Stone died Tuesday evening at o'clock, at the residence of his cousin, Mr. B. McKinnen, No. 639 North Fourth Street. He was twenty-eight years of age, and had been in bad health for ome time. Stone was assistant book-keeper

for the Bureau of Credits He was a member of Abour Ben Adhem Lodge, Odd Fellows, and was one of the best-known young men in the city. The funeral will take place at 4 o'clock to-morrow afternoon from the Grace-Street Baptist Church. The interment will be made in Oakwood Cemetery.

Mrs. M. E. Johnson.

(Special Dispatch to The Times)
NEWPORT NEWS, VA., April 2.—Mrs.
M. E. Johnson, of Bay Shore, Long Island, dled at the Chamberlin Hotel, Old Point, at 8 o'clock this morning of heart disease. The remains were sent to Bay Shore to-night. She was thirty years old and leaves a husband and two little chil-dren. The family came to Old Point several days ago for her health.

Mrs. Lucy Jane Mattox.

(Special Disputch to The Times.)
PETERSBURG, VA., April 2.—Mrs. Lucy
Jane Mattox, widow of the late Allen P.
Mattox, died at half-past eleven o'clock
last night at the residence of her son.
Mr. O. W. Mattox, on Halifax Street.
She had been in feeble health for several
months. Her funeral will take place tomorrow at 11 o'clock from the residence.

Mrs. Mary Modesitt. (Special Dispatch to The Times.)

LURAY, VA., April 2.-Mrs. Mary Modesitt died at her home near Leaksville this sitt ded at her home hear Leansville this evening, aged eighty. She was the widow of the late Stage Modesitt, once treasurer of Page county, and the mother of Messrs. W. A., D. M. and S. H. Modesitt, Mrs. A. M. Hite and Mrs. Davis Stover, all of this county.

John Rooser.

(Special Dispatch to The Times.) WOODSTOCK, VA., April 2.—Mr. John Rooser died at Edinburg this morning, aged seventy-eight years. Mr. Rooser was an enterprising man and a gentleman of high character, and is survived by three sons and three daughters.

DEATHS.

JOHNSON-Died, at her residence, on Barton Heights, April 1, 1902, at 1:40 o'clock P. M., Miss LUCY QUARLES JOHNSON, daughter of Mary Norvell and the late Thomas Tinsley Johnson. Funeral services will be held in Me-morial Chapel, Hollywood, TO-DAY (Thursday), April 3d, at 4:30 P. M.

WOMAN DOCTOR MEETS DEATH AT THE CALLS ON TEDDY

Miss Rosalie Slaughter Wants Manila Wall and Moat Preserved.

A BIG NORFOLK DELEGATION

They Wanted to Appear Before Naval Committee of House in Regard to Building of Battleships in

Government Yards.

(Special Dispatch to The Times.)

WASHINGTON, D. C., April 2.—Major Otey called at the White House this morning to introduce to President Roosevelt Dr. Rosalle Slaughter, of Lynchburg, who has just returned from Manila. Dr. Slaughter has had quite an unusua and a very useful career for a young woman, she having studied medicine in Germany and France, in both of which countries she has also practiced. After practicing some time in Paris, Dr. Slaughpracticing some time in Paris, Dr. Slaughter went to Ceylon, where she was in charge of a hospital She traveled all over India, and from there went to the Philippines, whence she has recently returned to her native land.

The object of her call upon the President to-day was to impress upon him that

The object of her call upon the Fresident to-day was to impress upon him the necessity of preserving the old Spanish wall and the moat at Manlla, which the authorities are about to demolish. President Roosevelt expressed great interest in the matter and declared himself to be heartly in favor of preserving all such heartily in favor of preserving all such structures in the Philippine Islands, and requested Dr. Slaughter to address to him a formal letter upon the subject, stating definitely and in full all the facts in the case, in order that he might take action upon it.

Accompanied by Representative Jones, Dr. Slaughter also saw several members of the Foreign Relations Committee in regard to her project, as with the President, Dr. Slaughter's personality, her earnestness and her thorough knowledge earnestness and her thorough knowledge of affairs in the Philippines impressed the Congressmen very strongly, and they all manifested a keen interest in her desire to check the spirit of commercialism which would destroy all the picturesqueness of Manila to utility.

BATTLESHIP COMMITTEE. A heavy delegation of Norfolk and Portsmouth people was in the city to appear before the Committee on Naval Affairs at the battleship hearing, but that committee, for no good reason, ap-parently, excluded everyone from the committee-room but the select committee of five appointed by the united delegations to place their case before the committee, and all but three of the Virginia contingent were compelled to coo their heels on the outside until the hearing was concluded.

It was only after a strong protest and

an appeal to Representative Wheeler, of Kentucky, a member of the committee, that newspaper men were admitted. After the hearing had been going on for an hour, the representatives of the two press associations were permitted to come in.

There has been something peculiarly hostile in the attitude of the Commit-tee on Naval Affairs toward those who advocated the building of battleships in the navyyards and this was evidenced to-day by the manner in which the speak-ers were questioned by members of the committee. There is not the slightest doubt but that the committee will report against the proposition, but it is hinted that there will be a fight in the House.

Those from Norfolk and Portsmouth who were present are: Mayor Beaman, George E. Bowden, John Cashin, Frank Harrison, W. A. Davis and John Gregory Portsmouth: Mayor Baird, Colonel Richard and Marshall, R. G. Howard, Thomas ard Marshall, R. G. Howard, Thomas Nolan, Robert Williams, Samuel Montague, W. S. Langhorne and I. T. Patton.

George E. Bowden was elected permanent chairman of the battleship delegation and C. C. Williams, of Portsmouth, secretary. HAS LOCKJAW. Harry E. Candler, a young carpenter of Falls Church, Va., is at the Emergency Hospital in this city with a very

case of lockjaw.
On Thursday last, while working on the Virginia side of the Potomac River. Candler stuck a rusty nail in his foot. Not until last night, however, did he conany imr then it began to pain him, and he came here to the Emergency for treatment. The malady was then in its first stages and the doctors begged him to stay at the hospital because they believed they could prevent serious results. Candler, how-ever, was compelled to return home on account of business, so left.

This morning he came back in a fright-ful condition. His jaws were locked and he was so weak he had to be carried to The malady has progressed so rapidly and the patient's pain is so great that the doctors have no hope for him and have sent for his relatives.

BANKS. The Comptroller of the Currency approved to-day the following application to organize a national bank: "The Nor-ton National Bank," Norton, Va. Capial. \$25,000. J. E. Morton, Graham, Va. S. N. Huffard, E. H. Kilgore, S. L. Whitehead, H. H. Casper and others.

The following application to convert into a national bank was also approved: The Page Valley Bank of Virginia, at Luray Va., into "The Page Velley National Bank f Luray." Capital, \$25,000. Blanks sen to Charles S. Landram, cashler, POSTOFFICES.

The following fourth-class postoffice ap Jennings. Apple Grove, Louisa county; E. G. Sweetster, Herrdon Fa'rfax county; T. Tucker, Maidens, Goochland county New postoffices have been established i Virginia as follows: Gardysville, West moreland, Joseph W. Harvey commis sioned; Singerly, Richmond county, Wil liam M. Carter.

HOTELS.

E. T. Massey and wife.

The following Virginlans are registered at Washington hotels:
Metropolitan—T. C. Smith, Culpeper.
Howard House—W. C. Smith, Pulaski:
Stuart H. Brown, Hume: John McDonald,
Warrenton: E. T. Lampkin, Richmond:
Mr. and Mrs. H. Wilkins, Bristol. St. James-Armistead H. Jones and wife Hampton; R. S. McGregor, Great Eridge

National-W. W. Chapman, A. C. Tins-ALLIED PARTY

Convention of Reform Parties Effected Temporary Organization. (By Associated Press.)

LOUISVILLE, KY, April 2.—The move-ment for the formation of an allied party, comprising adherents of all parties op-posed to the Republicans and Democrats, or, as the call for the meeting stated, "a or, as the can for the meeting stated, a union of the reform forces against plutocracy," took definite shape this afternoon when a convention, attended by about two hundred delegates, representing eight States and as many different parties, was called to order in this city.

The work to-day was of a preliminary nature, a temporary organization being effected and committees appointed to prepare for the permanent organization.

The convention adjourned at 4:30 o'clock

GOVERNOR'S HANDS.

and wonderfully made affair I have ever seen, and I am told that one of the ablest and most experienced members of Con-gress from another State expressed the opinion that nothing in the way of gerrymander ever exceeded it. And in order to acomplish this extraordinary geograph-ical feat the Sixth District was torn up oth ends and its political ties of long standing sundered.

"Of course, the gentlemen who constructed this geographical prodigy, touching in its tortuous course seven other congressional districts, and extending from North Carolina to the West Virginia border, were actuated by a patriotic desire to readjust the congressional districts in strict compliance with the Federal statutes and the Constitution of Virginia statutes and the Constitution of Virral statutes and the constitution of virginia, without regard to personal or partisan considerations. It is not their patriotism nor their good intentions that I would impeach; nor should any one be so unreasonable as to ascribe to anybody connected with the enterprise partiality for or dislike of any of the Con-gressmen whose districts are affected either disastrously or favorably. The only fault to be found with the architects of the remarkable scheme and their advisers is their lack of ability to correctly compute averages and their eccentric taste in geographical arrangement. It's a pity they had their labor for nothing. NOT TO GO TO COURTS.

"How about the talk of taking the mat-ter to the courts?" asked the reporter.
"If you refer to the contention that the Governor had no constitutional right to interfere with a legislative act of redistriction," said Mr. Glass, "I do not imag-ine that it will amount to anything. Besides, who will want to take it to the courts? All the Virginia Congressmen, ex-cept Major Otey, profess positive indiffer-ence about he matter, and certainly Major Otev will not litigate the Governor's right to have vetoed the act. The distinguished young Congressman from the Tenth District has, I notice, given public expres sion to his great regret at the attempt to deprive him of Rockbridge and Botetourt counties; so who is going to take cient interest in the matter to institute a contest in the courts? Oh, no: the thing is settled, and the Sixth Congressional District will not be dismembered just yet, nor turned over to the Republican party. Neither will the political map of Virginia be defaced by the geographical deformity that winds its way from near the bright tobacco fields of Norh Carolina to the coal mixing districts of West Virginia." contest in the courts? Oh, no: the thing

mining districts of West Virginia."

The Lynchburg member smiled as he concluded the interview and took the train for his home. He will return to-morrow to conclude the suffrage fight. CRITICISED BY BARKSDALE.

Senator W. P. Barksdale, of Halifax, who is credited with naving utawn the bill, made the following statement:

I think the Governor had neither the legal nor moral right to veto the bill. There is a serious doubt at least as to his power in the premises. In my view of the case, he has used the veto power in this instance contrary to the principles of our government and in defiance ples of our government and in defiance of the spirit of republican institutions. I do not question his motives, but I do question his judgment and his interpretation of his duty and privilege in exer-

cising the veto power.

"No question of principle was involved in this case; no serious policy changed or altered. It was simply a matter of detail peculiarly the prerogative of the legislative body. legislative body.

When the representatives of the peo when the representatives of the peo-ple cannot pass a simple apportionment bill without the veto of the Executive, then there is nothing left with which a governor cannot interfere; no power left which he cannot presume to usurn. MR. CUMMING DISAPPOINTED. Hon S. Gordon Cumming of Hammion

Hon S. Gordon Cumming, of Hampton the had charge of the measure in the House, said in regard to the message:
"I was disappointed in the Governor action in vetoing the bill for two rea-sons: First, because I believe that legally and politically the question of apportionand politically the question of apportunitions ment is solely a matter of legislative consideration and action without the intervention of the Executive. I refer to the act of Congress quoted in the veto message. Secondly, because the strongest, and in the last analysis only objection urged to the bill before the House Committee was that it would probably affect mittee was that it would probably affect the nomination and election of certain members of the present congressional delegation, a matter which neither the

Legislature nor the Executive had a right to consider. True, some stress was laid by the opponents to the bill, both before the committee and on the floor of the House, on the disparagement in population of the proposed districts, but no one could suggest a change that would equalize population and preserve the party supremacy. Colonel Lee's plan accomplished his object of equalizing accompusined his object of equalizing population, but under his plan at least three districts were positively Republican, and others possibly so.

"The disparagement in population in

the existing districts is much more marked than in those proposed in the vetoed bill; for this reason, one ground of bjection in the Governor's message Is without foundation. The present Second District has 70,000 more population than the average should be; the veto message would allow this tremendous excess to remain; this, too, in a district which every man in Virginia knows to be developing far more rapidly than any other section of the Commonwealth, but this future growth is absolutely ignored by the Gov-

"The other ground of ofbection-a fack of compactness—is not well taken, as I see it. A study of the map of Virginia, with this point in view, will show that while the proposed Tenth District may touch seven other districts, as the Governor suggests, yet even now it touches six of them. Moreover, one must be guidsix of them. Moreover, one must be guided in such matters by more than the simple question of contiguity. There are three elements that must be considered in this matter of apportionment: Revenue, population, political condition and geographical location. None of these can be considered to the exclusion of the others. nor should any one of them be ignored.
"The House Committee gave due regard to each of these elements, and, in my judgment, reached the proper conclusion in reporting the Senate bill favorably and in fighting it through. I see nothing in the veto message to change my opinion. VIEWS OF OTHER MEMBERS.

"I voted against the bill." said flon. George Y. Hunley, of Mathews, and, of course, have no adverse criticism to make as to the veto. I have not yet had opportunity to read the Governor's message, but have no doubt that it sets ferth good reasons for such action. In view of this and the veto of the pension resolution, no one can say that the Governor view of this and the veto of the pension resolution, no one can say that the Governor is not fearless in his convictions."

Ifon J. N. Sebrell, Jr., of Southampton, said he voted for the bill because it pleased his people, but he had the utmost confidence in the judgment of the Covernor. Governor.

Governor.

"The people of Charlotte will be delighted to hear of the veto," said Mr. B. P. Eggleston. of that county.

"If forty Senators had been in their seats there would have been some fun," said Hon. John W. Churchman, of Augusta

gusta.

"The Governor undoubtedly had the right to veto the measure," said Judge James W. Marshall.

"The veto will give great satisfaction to the people of my district."—Colonel A. M. Bowman, of Salem.

"The injustice done my district in the vetoing of the bill is so great that I don't care to express an opinion."—Senator W. W. Sale, of Norfolk city.

"I am very happy," said Colonel Robert

E. Lee, Jr., of Fairfax, who was one of the strongest House leaders against the passage of the bill.

THE VETO MESSAGE.

Reasons of the Governor for Turning Down the Bill.

Following is the veto message of Gov

Montague in full: Commonwealth of Virginia,

Governor's Office, Richmond, April 2, 1902.

To the Senate:

I return without approval Senate bill
No. 416, entitled an act "To amend and
re-enact an act approved February 15,
1892, entitled an act to amend and reenact section 50 of chapter i of the
Code of Virginia, in relation to apportionment of representation in Congress."
By an act of Congress, approved January 16, 1901, it is provided that:

"If there be no increase in the number of representatives from a State, the
representatives thereof shall be elected from the districts now prescribed by
law until such State be redistricted, as
herein prescribed, by the Legislature of
said State;" and the prescription referr-To the Senate:

said State:" and the prescription referr ed to is that the districts shall be "com posed of contiguous, compact territory and containing, as nearly as practicable, an equal number of inhabitants."

Article 5 of the Virginia Constitution

crescribes that: Section 12. The whole number of mem bers, to which the State may at any time be entitled in the House of Repre-sentatives of the United States shall be apportioned, as nearly as may be, amongst the several counties, cities and towns of the State, according to their

population.
"Section 13. In the apportionment the State shall be divided into districts, cor-responding in number with the representatives to which it may be entitled in the House of Representatives of the Con-gress of the United States, which shall be formed, respectively, of contiguous counties, cities and towns; be compact, and include, as nearly as may be, an equal number of population."

Thus it is manifest that the object of any apportionment is the equalization of population and the compactness of area of the several districts; and unless these fundamental requirements be met the apportionment is without lawful sanction. In my judgment, the bill under consideration fails to meet either of

A brief comparison of the existing ap-cortionment and that contemplated by this bill plainly demonstrates that the former more nearly complies with the re-quirements than the latter. If the last census is taken as a basis, the several listricts should each contain, in round numbers, a population of 185,000. As at present laid off four of the districts closely approach that standard, and only two, the Second and Ninth, exhibit a marked departure therefrom But under the proposed apportionment none of the districts will conform to the stand-

ard. Under this apportionment the 185,-00 limit will be exceeded in the First District by 12,000, in the Second District by 8,000, in the Fourth District by 10,000, in the Fifth District by 27,000, and in the Ninth District by 42,000; while the Third District will full below the limit by 19,000, the Sixth District by 15,000, the Seventh District by 23,000, the Eighth Dis-trict by 17,000, and the Tenth District by 16.000. Unaccountable changes are to be wrought. It is designed, for instance, that the Third, Fifth, Sixth and Tenth Districts, which are now within the requirements respecting population and lo-cation, shall be radically withdrawn from their operation. For example, the Tenth District, which now has a population of 185,492 will be reduced 26,000, while the contiguous Ninth District, with a popula-tion of 227,361, will be left intact. Thus the difference in population of two districts lying together is to be nearly 68,-

00. The bill makes no effort to comply with the requirement that districts "be compact," a requirement that is to a large ex-tent observed under the present apportionment. In this particular the formation of the Tenth District affords a strik-ing illustration. This district is to commence in Charlotte county, some fifteen miles from the North Carolina line, and to extend thence by meanderings to the West Virginia line, touching in its course seven of the ten congressional districts, only the first and second being omitted. The delimitation of this district violates the principle of compactness at every point, so much so that it is to be feared the General Assembly did not give the subject that careful and deliberate consideration which it deserves.

It is true that the inequality in population now obtaining in the Second District is sought to be corrected, yet it will hardly be contended that this should be accomplished by a sweeping disreg-law and a sacrifice of general good. Viginia is not entitled to an increase in

representation in Congress, and, there-fore, under the Federal statute the failure to make an apportionment will, in to wise, disturb her representation, the present status, in terms, continuing un-til changed by statute. No great hard-ship can therefore accrue to the State by the failure to enact an apportionment law at this session of the General Assembly. At any time within the remainder of the decade, that body is auhorized to make an apportionment, and, consequently, whatever injury may now press upon any district can easily be redressed in the near

For these reasons I am convinced that I would disobey my oath of office not to express my disapproval of a measure which, in my opinion, is in violation of the State and Federal law and inimical to the best interests of the Commonwealth.

A. J. MONTAGUE. FINAL SESSION LEGISLATUR.E

Reading of Covernor's Message Only

Feature-Few Members Present. There was no feature of the closing hours of the Legislature last night, save the reading in the Senate of Governor Montague's veto message on the congressional reapportionment measure. There were less than a dozen Senators present, but the anticipation of the paper brought a great many visitors. When Senator Glass, of the committee to notify the Governor that the Senate was ready to adjourn, returned and said His Excel-Governor that the Senate was ready to adjourn, returned and said His Excellency sent his congratulations and best wishes to all the Senators. Senator Barksdale, who drew the apportionment bill just vetoed, remarked in a low tone to one of his colleagues:

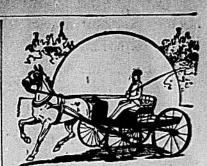
"That was a friendly greeting he sent us just now."
There was a small attendance of members in both branches, and only one or two local bills were passed.

Senate Session. Lieutenant-Governor Willard called the Senate to order at 6 o'clock. There was no prayer and Senator Anderson arose to a question of personal privilege to correct an error appearing in one of the papers the other day in connection with his speech on the reapportionment measure. What he had said was substantially have also three-fourths of the stockhold-may have also the stockhol

EAU de COLOGNE Johann Maria Jarina Sternen- gasse 9-11 in Köln.

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bill, save from those who did not desire to give up some of their present consti-

tuents. Secretary Ritchie appeared at this point and presented a message from the Gov-ernor vetoing the congressional reappor-tionment measure. During the reading of the message by Colonel Button, there was absolute stillness on the floor, a great many members of the House and Constitutional Convention having come over to hear the message read. The silence was broken in a moment, however, and Senators and members put their heads close together and discussed the mat-

ter in low tones. A bill to authorize the Board of Supervisors of Elizabeth City county to levy and collect additional school taxes was

A resolution was offered by Mr. Glass and adopted, calling for the appointment of a joint committee to notify the Governor that the General Assembly was now ready to adjourn sine die. The Chair appointed Messrs. Glass, Bryant and Sala a committee on the part of the Senate to notify the Governor in accordance with Mr. Glass' resolution. The committee returned shortly and

The committee returned shortly and through Mr. Glass reported that the Governor sent his congratulations and best wishes to the Senate and to each of its members, and said he had no further business to communicate. On motion of Mr. Glass the Senate adjourned, Lieutenant-Governor Willard making the appropriement as follows: announcement as follows:

"The Senate now stands adjourned un-til the first Wednesday in December, 1903, unless sooner convened, as provided House Proceedings.

About a score of members were present when Speaker Ryan called the House to order a few minutes past 6 o'clock. A bill in relation to the levying of in-creased school taxes in Elizabeth City

county was taken up out of its order ou motion of Mr. Cumming and passed. The chair was vacated for ten min-utes. When the House reconvened Mr. Glass communicated from the Senate the igns communicated from the Selate the joint resolution passed by that body to the effect that a committee of three on the part of each house should wait on the Governor and inform him that the General Assembly was ready to adjourn

sine die. The resolution was adopted, and Messrs.

The resolution was adopted, and steeds Gardner, Lee and Sebrell were named as the committee from the House.

This committee reported that it had waited on the Governor and that he had no further messages to communicate. The Speaker announced that there being

no further business the House stood ad-journed sine die. LEGISLATIVE GOSSIP.

Speaker Ryan Saying Good-bye to Mam-

bers Leaving for Home. Speaker John F. Ryan, who is one of speaker John F. kyan, who is one of the most popular presiding officers tha House has had for years, and who is the senior member in point of service in that body, was saying good-bye to his friends in the lobby at Murphy's last night. Mr. Ryan will leave for his home

Most of the members of the Legislature and the assistant clerks of both the House and Senate were preparing to leave for their homes last night. Only a te wof the fromer were left over so late as last night. One of them was Colone S. M. Newhouse of Cuipeper. He will leave to-day, accompanied by Judge D. A. Grimsley, of that county, who has been here for a few days.

Senator Daniel, when seen yesterdey stated that there was no foundation for the published reports that he had en-deavored to persuade Governor Montagua to veto the Congressional reapportionment bill. He had never discussed tha matter with the Governor. Upon the occasion of a conference with

the Governor during the last day or two. he conversation had had to do with other It is currently reported that Col. Geo. C. Cabell, Jr., of Danville, and Hon. John N. Sebrill, Jr., of Southampton, will shortly return to Norfolk and open a law

office there, under the firm name of Ca-bill & Sebrell. Mr. Sebrell was seen last night and declined to discuss the matter for publica-

TWO BANKS WILL BECONSOLIDATED

American National and Security Will Get Together and Become Stronger.

The American National and the Security banks will almost certainly be consolidated. The effect will be to strengthen both institutions. Negotiations have been going on for sometime and are now nearing a successful conclusion. The final settlement of the matter depends upon a meeting of the stockholders of the first-named bank, the call for which meeting it is understood has already been issued. So far as the American is concerned,

ers, which under the national law, admits the change. It all depends now upon the other side. The negatiations between the two banks have been conducted through two committees, one from each side. The Ameri-

mittees, one from each side. The American National was represented by Mr. C. E. Wingo and Mr. W. C. Camp: the Socurity by Mr. H. W. Rountree, Mr. Jackson Guy, and Mr. E. S. Gunn. At one time these gentlemen had practically wound up the matter of the consolidation, but it was thought best by the Security people to wait until the steckholders could get together and formally give their consent.

consent.

The terms of the consolidation have not been made public.

On Saturday Governor Odell gave a be deemed guilty of a misdemeanor, and upon conviction shall be punished by imthis afternoon to meet again to-morrow